

PLATFORM.

Following is the preamble and platform adopted by the Democratic convention:

Preamble.

We, the representatives of Democracy of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party. We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced great political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched election and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

Labor and Injunctions.

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given the bench a long line of distinguished judges, who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect of the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused we should guard against these abuses.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practices have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue in no industrial disputes were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the rights of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by congress, as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, or a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet, which department should include the subject of mines and mining.

Tariff.

We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the Republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but these people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election, an election to succeed in which the Republicans must have that same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff, as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no such action whatever has been taken by the Republican congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff inequities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed on the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, and graduate reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge.

We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lum-

ber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

Officeholders.

Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures have come an addition to the number of officeholders. During the past year 23,734 were added, costing \$16,156,000, and in the past six years of the Republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from any commissions, has been 99,319, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly \$70,000,000, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland

and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only \$5,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of office holders as not only unnecessary and wasteful, but as clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the administration to keep the Republican party in power at public expense, thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls.

Railroads.

We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise just as complete a control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as may be necessary to enable it to protect persons and places from discrimination and extortion, and to compel the railroads to perform their duties as common carriers.

We favor the efficient supervision and state regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the physical valuation of the railroads by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the original cost of construction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers with legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid that reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments.

We heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and rebate, and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, correct and prevent such abuses.

The Rights of States.

Believing, with Jefferson, in "the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies," and in "the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," we are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by executive and legislative action and by judicial construction. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which the exploiting interests can take refuge from both, and it is as necessary that the Federal government shall exercise the powers delegated to it as to that the state governments shall use the authority reserved to them, but we insist that the Federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, and not substituted for state remedies.

Economy of Administration.

The Republican congress, in the session just ended, has made appropriations amounting to \$1,008,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the last fiscal year by \$90,000,000, and leaving a deficit of more than \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money, which has resulted in this appalling increase, as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government, as no less than a crime against the millions of workingmen and women from whose earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted, through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that in the face of this shocking record the Republican platform contains no reference to economical administration or promise thereof in the future. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance and insist upon the strictest economy in every department consistent with frugal and efficient administration.

Waterways.

Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation, and the national government having the control of navigable waters, should improve them to their fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the Union, which is justified by the needs of commerce, and to secure that end we favor, when practicable, the connection of the great lakes with the navigable rivers and with the gulf, through the Mississippi, and the navigable rivers with each other, and the rivers, bays and sounds of our coasts with each other by artificial canals, with a view to perfecting a system of inland waterways, to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

We favor the co-ordination of the various agencies of the government

connected with waterways in one service for the purpose of aiding in their completion of such a system of inland waterways, and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts to be authorized by law.

Trusts.

As to the trusts a private monopoly is indefensible, and intolerable, and we favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies we specify three: First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system, which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits making it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much

as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stocks, and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

Other Matters Favored.

The platform further pledges the party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies doing an interstate business to the protection of all American citizens in all parts of the world lawfully entitled to such protection; demands full and regular territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico; favors the application of the United States land and homestead laws to Hawaii; favors Federal aid for building post roads; favors application of a plan of strict reciprocity with other nations in the matter of foreign patents, and treatment of inventors; favors a generous pension policy; advocates the establishment of a national bureau of public health on lines not interfering with state health boards; favors further extension of agricultural education and experiment stations and bids a welcome to Oklahoma.

Arizona and New Mexico.

The national Democratic party has for the last sixteen years labored for admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the Federal Union, and, recognizing that each possess every qualification to successfully maintain separate state governments, we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states.

Arbitrary Power of Speaker.

The house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the constitution to be the popular branch of our government responsive to the public will.

The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive of the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation.

Denver, July 13.—Following are additional platform planks:

Popular Election of Senators.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

Income Tax.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal government.

Merchant Marine.

We believe in the up-building of the American and merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people, and without bounties from the public treasury.

Panama Canal.

We believe the Panama canal will prove of great value to our country, and favor its speedy completion.

Conclusion.

The Democratic party stands for Democracy. The Republican party has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic. The Democratic party is the champion of civil rights, and opportunities to all; the Republican party is the party of privilege and private monopoly. The Democratic party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and advancement of the average man; the Republican party is subservient to the comparatively few, who are the beneficiaries of governmental favorites. We invite the co-operation of all regardless of previous political affiliation or past differences who desire to preserve a government of the people by the people, and for the people, and who favor such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward

commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society.

Brooks Chosen Chairman.

As soon as the Texas delegation arrived it went to the New Albany hotel, its headquarters, and held a caucus.

The caucus elected James L. Storey of Lockhart chairman and J. C. McNealus of Dallas secretary, and agreed to submit the following nominations to the convention:

Credentials Committee—Judge Sam R. Scott of Waco.

Permanent Organization—A. W. Houston of San Antonio.

Rules and Order of Business—C. A. Nugent of Montgomery county.

Platform and Resolutions—Judge M. M. Brooks of Dallas.

To Notify Nominees for Presidency—Judge Rice Maxey of Sherman.

To Notify Nominees for Vice Presidency—Col. A. J. Baker of San Angelo.

For National Committeeman from Texas—R. M. Johnston of Houston.

In expressing his thanks for the nomination given him Judge Brooks referred in feeling terms to Senator Bailey. Th. Gainesville man, he said, was the one to fight here the battle for pure Democracy.

"Not only is he an ornament to Texas," continued Judge Brooks, "but he is an ornament to the world, for the great God can look at him and say well done, for he is the noblest work of God, an honest man. He is the peer of any man. His intellectual endowments have fitted him for any position. Therefore, to have his place has its pathetic side and adds an onus to the work that I must do. I realize my utter inability to measure up to him, but what I lack in ability I will make up in fealty to his cause."

\$5.00 Reward.

For the return of small bay mare, Brand C. R. left thigh 6 yr. old.

M. E. PLUMB,
Dayton, N. M.

Will You Come or Shall We Send the Sheriff?

Artesia's big annual Alfalfa Festival will hold the attention of the entire Territory on the 17th and 18th of September.

Two Big Days and Nights

Meeting of the Press Association of the Valley—Public Speaking—Barbecue—Meeting and organization of Confederate Veterans and their children—Base Ball—Broncho Busting—Horse Racing—Foot Races—Tug of War and other amusements—Fire Works—Editorial Banquet, Grand Ball and general social time in the evenings.

Don't fail to see the Alfalfa Palace and Grain and Fruit Exhibit
Special Train Service
1-15 Fare for Round Trip

For Sale.

Eighteen acres good cotton, and sweet potatoes which will make 3000lbs. A bargain for some one. Enquire at Current office.

Saddles from \$3.00 to \$85.00.
Tracy-Roberts Hardware Co.
Your horse gets the best care at City Stables.

Go to the City Livery Stable to get your horse fed.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

Is a Fine Stallion, Owners of Ambitious Mares Should visit him at the

VINEYARD STOCK FARM

CHEAPER LUMBER

Owing to the recently reduced freight rates and a slight fall in the price of lumber we are able to announce a reduction in the price of lumber of from \$2.50 to \$6 a thousand. The grade is just as good as ever, the price is less. We are now able to compete with yards on the T. & P. and ask the opportunity to figure with those from the Monument locality who have been hauling from these points.

The Groves Lumber Co.

The Bank Saloon,

Drop in when in town

and we will convince you

We Keep NOTHING BUT THE BEST

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

AT REASONABLE RATES

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WHAT A WAGNER MOTOR WILL DO.

You give a Wagner Electric Motor a kilowatt hour of electricity. The Motor will—Saw 300 feet of timber. Clean 5,000 knives. Clean seventy-five pairs of shoes. Clip five horses. Run a sieve two hours. Iron thirty silk hats. Grind 120 pounds of coffee. Knead eight sacks of flour. Fill and cork 250 dozen pint bottles. Pump an ordinary church organ for one service. Pump 100 gallons water twenty-five feet. Run buffing wheel twenty hours. Run an electric piano ten hours. Lift three and a half tons seventy-five feet in four minutes. Run a small ventilating fan twenty hours. Run a large ventilating fan ten hours. Run a sewing machine twenty hours. Carry your dinner upstairs every day for one week. Carry you thirty times from basement to attic eighty feet. Carry you three miles in an electric brougham. Make you happy. A CHILD CAN HANDLE WAGNER MOTORS.

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